

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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## I PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

TRADE NAME

Hawaiian Silky Relaxer

## CHEMICAL DESCRIPTION

Cosmetic emulsion containing emollients, oils, water, fragrance, preservatives and sodium hydroxide.

## II HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

| CAS NUMBER | MATERIAL         | %  | TLV (UNITS) |
|------------|------------------|----|-------------|
| 1310-73-2  | Sodium Hydroxide | 2% |             |

## III PHYSICAL DATA

|                                         |                |                     |          |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------|
| SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H <sub>2</sub> O = 1) | n/a            | FREEZING POINT      | n/a      |
| VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1)                 | n/a            | VAPOR PRESSURE @    | n/a      |
| PERCENT VOLATILES BY WEIGHT             | n/a            | SOLUBILITY IN WATER | complete |
| APPEARANCE AND ODOR                     | cream emulsion | EVAPORATION RATE    | n/a      |
| OTHER                                   |                |                     |          |

## IV FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

|                     |                 |                                      |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| FLASH POINT         | n/a             | FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR, % BY VOLUME |
|                     |                 | LOWER n/a                            |
| EXTINGUISHING MEDIA | not combustible |                                      |

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

USUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS none

# V HEALTH HAZARD D

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

see attached page 1

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

see attached page 2

## VI REACTIVITY DATA

| STABILITY                            |        | CONDITIONS TO AVOID |
|--------------------------------------|--------|---------------------|
| UNSTABLE                             | STABLE |                     |
|                                      |        |                     |
| INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID) |        | strong acids        |

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS none

| HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION |                | CONDITIONS TO AVOID |
|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| MAY OCCUR                | WILL NOT OCCUR |                     |
|                          | X              |                     |

## VII SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

## VIII SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

see attached page 3

| VENTILATION       | LOCAL EXHAUST        | SPECIAL        |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|
|                   | MECHANICAL (GENERAL) | OTHER          |
| PROTECTIVE GLOVES |                      | EYE PROTECTION |

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

## IX SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

## ROUTES OF EXPOSURE

### **INHALATION:**

Airborne concentrations of dust, mist, or spray of this product may cause damage to the upper respiratory tract and lung tissue proper which could produce chemical pneumonia, depending upon severity of exposure.

### **SKIN:**

This product is destructive to tissue contacted and produces severe burns. A latent period may exist between exposure and sense of irritation.

### **EYE CONTACT:**

This product is destructive to eye tissues on contact. Will cause severe burns that result in damage to the eyes and even blindness.

### **INGESTION:**

This product, if swallowed, can cause severe burns and complete tissue perforation of mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, esophagus, and stomach.

## EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

### **ACUTE:**

Corrosive to all body tissues with which it comes in contact.

### **CHRONIC:**

The effect of chronic local exposure may consist of multiple areas of superficial destruction of the skin or of primary irritant dermatitis. Similarly, chronic inhalation of dust, spray, or mist may result in varying degrees of irritation or damage to the respiratory tract tissues and an increased susceptibility to respiratory illness. These effects occur only when the TLV is exceeded.

### **HEALTH HAZARD DATA:**

Caustic soda is a corrosive material.  
Acute Oral LD50 = 140-340 mg/kg (rat)  
Acute Dermal LD50 = 1350 mg/kg (rabbit)

### Human Dermal Exposure

Regardless of concentrations, the severity of damage and extent of its irreversibility increases with length of contact time. Prolonged contact with even dilute sodium hydroxide solution can cause a high degree of tissue destruction. The latent period, following skin contact during which no sensation of irritation occurs, varies from several hours for 0.4 - 4% solution to 3 minutes with 25 - 50% solution.

## FIRST AID:

### IN CASE OF CONTACT:

#### FOR EYES:

IMMEDIATELY flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, holding eyelids apart to ensure flushing of the entire eye surface. Washing eyes within several seconds is essential to achieve maximum effectiveness. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

#### FOR SKIN:

IMMEDIATELY wash with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and footwear. Wash clothing before reuse and discard footwear which cannot be decontaminated. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

#### IF INHALED:

Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, have trained person administer oxygen. If respiration stops, give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION.

#### IF SWALLOWED:

NEVER give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If swallowed, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Give large quantities of water. If available, give several glasses of milk. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep airway clear. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

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## SPECIAL PROTECTION

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### VENTILATION REQUIREMENTS:

Special ventilation is not required under normal use. Use local exhaust ventilation where dust, mist, or spray may be generated. NOTE: Where carbon monoxide or other reaction products may be generated, special ventilation may be required.

### SPECIFIC PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

#### RESPIRATORY:

Respiration protection is not required under normal use. Use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators where dust, mist, or spray may be generated.

#### EYE:

Wear chemical safety goggles plus full face shield to protect against splashing.

#### GLOVES:

Chemical resistant gloves should be worn. Gloves may be decontaminated by washing with mild soap and water. Natural and butyl rubber have been suggested.

#### OTHER CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT:

Impermeable protective clothing and chemically resistant safety shoes should be worn to minimize contact. Wash contaminated clothing with soap and water and dry before reuse. Showers and eyewash facilities should be accessible.

SIGNAL WORD: DANGER

STATEMENT OF HAZARDS:

CAUSES SEVERE BURNS TO SKIN, EYES AND MUCOUS MEMBRANES  
CONTACT WITH EYES CAN CAUSE PERMANENT EYE DAMAGE  
INHALATION OF DUST, MIST, OR SPRAY CAN CAUSE SEVERE LUNG DAMAGE  
CAN REACT VIOLENTLY WITH WATER, ACIDS, AND OTHER SUBSTANCES.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

Do not get into eyes, on skin, on clothing.

Avoid breathing dust, mist, or spray.

Do not take internally.

Use with adequate ventilation and employ respiratory protection when exposure to dust, mist, or spray is possible.

When handling, wear chemical splash goggles, face shield, rubber gloves and protective clothing.

Wash thoroughly after handling or contact - exposure can cause burns which are not immediately painful or visible.

Keep container closed.

Product can react violently with water, acids, and other substances - read Handling and Storage instructions carefully before using.

Product is corrosive to tin, aluminum, zinc, and alloys containing these metals, and will react violently with these metals in powder form.

Hazardous carbon monoxide gas can form upon contact with food and beverage products in enclosed spaces and can cause death. Follow appropriate tank entry procedures (ANSI Z117.1-1977).